BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1840. 3,236

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in November, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 11th Nov. 1840.

KHAN OF KHELAT'S JEWELS.

ON the 16th November next, and following days between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M. Messrs. BLACKWELL and Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Town Hall, the Magnificent Jewels formerly belonging to the above Chief. From the quantity and variety of these Jewels it is impossible in an Advertisement to enter into any thing like a minute description. They consist of Daggers of different sizes, having superb gold Scabbards, richly set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and other precious stones. A Magnificent Turban, Aigrette and Collar, emblems of Royalty, set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies and Pearls, Massive gold Chains, Collars, Armlets and Anklets, some chased and others richly inlaid with precious stones, Lady's Ornaments in endless variety, such as Gold, Pearl, Ruby, and other necklaces, Head and Nose Ornaments set with most beautiful and valuable Pearls, Diamonds, and Emeralds, Gold, Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Earrings and finger Rings, a beautiful and curious copy of the Khoran in a gold case, with other rare and valuable Articles, too numerous to mention.

TERMS—CASH.

Or a deposit of twenty per cent to be paid on the Lot being knocked down, and the articles to be cleared within three days of the day of Sale.

The Jewels will be on view at the Town Hall from tomorrow and each succeeding day (Sunday excepted) from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M.

Orders will meet punctual attention. Catalogues containing a full description of each Article are published, and may be had of the Auctioneers. No. 10, Forbes Street, or at the Town Hall.

Bombay, 11th November 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON or about the 28th Instant, Messrs BLACKWELL AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence Byculla. A portion of the Property belonging to C. A. WEST Esq.

The same consists of a small quantity of King's Pattern Plate, Plated Ware, a Handsome Breakfast and Dinner Service, Glass, very superior Furniture, amongst which are 2 Spring beds on Blackwood Cots, an Extra sized 4 Post Bedstead with double English Mattrasses, English Curtains, Counterpane, &c. complete. A handsome Writing Table with Spring Cushion Chair, a handsome Rosewood Cabinet, the interior Camphorwood, a pair of Rosewood Sofa Tables, a complete set of fine toned Chromatic Musical Glasses in Mahogany case on stand, Patent Closet Apparatus &c.

Immediately after the Sale of the Household Furniture &c. A large Assortment of valuable Plants in Tubs and Pots, and a Garden Engine will be disposed of.

The property will be on view from Thursday the 26th Instant until the hour of Sale, but Catalogues will not be published.—Bombay, 11th November 1840.*

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN Elegant light new fashioned Tilbury, made by "Green and Co." London, Price Rs. 900. *

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE (Senor de Monte) A pleasant and cool retreat at Bandora. Apply to

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 11th, November 1840. *

CASHMERE SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale—English Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs of different sizes and patterns which they can recommend.—Bombay, 11th November 1840.

SALE OF SUPERIOR CUTLERY AND PIECE GOODS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on Wednesday the 11th Inst. A batch of Superfine Cutlery, comprising Daggers, Knives of Sorts, Scissors, Razors, Snuffers, Edge Tools, Saws, &c. &c.

Also an Invoice of Chintz Dresses, White Cotton Socks, Pink Checks, Jacconets, White Pocket Handkerchiefs, White Lappet Shawls, Pieces of Spotted and Striped Muslin, &c. &c.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 17th and Thursday the 19th Instant, Messrs ROBERT FRITH and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his late residence on the verge of the Esplanade; the Household furniture and valuable Stock in Trade of the late Mr. THOS. FERRAR. The same comprises, Richly Carved Blackwood and Jackwood furniture of the best finish; Marble Slabs, The Coffin Furnitures, Nails, &c. remaining from the former Sale. A large quantity of Congrave Lucifers in boxes of various sizes.

At 1 P.M. A Buggy with Shafts and Pole for one or two horses—also a set of Europe Curricle Harness with spare pad for Buggy—after which a variety of Hams, Cheese, Bottled Fruits, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 14th Instant, at his residence near the Mount, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale the Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware. The same comprises all that is requisite in a well furnished house, and of the best description and property belonging to Lt. Colonel POWELL, Adjutant General of the Army.

NEWLY IMPORTED MILLINERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., have received for Sale on Commission, a rich Assortment of Fashionable Millinery, consisting of handsome Gauze and Satin Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, Mantillas, Boy's and Girl's Dresses, &c. &c.

The above are from a first rate Manufacturer, and are strongly recommended being of the best materials and moderately priced.

ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO'S SECOND BOMBAY MINOR LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize	of.....	Co.'s Rs.		5000
1	Do.	of.....	,,		2000
1	Do.	of.....	,,		1000
1	Do.	of.....	,,		500
4	Do.	of 200 each...	,,		800
8	Do,	of 100 each..	,,		800
22	Do.	of 50 each..	,,		1100
112	Do.	of 25 each...	,,		2800
200	Do.	of 5 each...	,,		1000
350	Prizes		Co.'s Rs.		15000

The holders of undrawn Tickets in the First Class of the above Lottery, are requested to forward the same with 27 Rupees to WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND and Co. opposite to the General Post Office for renewal in the Second Class. The Notice of the Drawing will be given through the public Prints. A few Tickets in the Second Class are for sale at 43 Rs. each. Terms and Conditions have been already published in the advertisements of the Bombay Times dated 2nd day of September and Bombay Courier 5th day of September 1840.

Bombay, 11th November 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BAPOO BHUNDARY the Successor of his late Father PANDOORUNG BAPSHIA BHUNDARY deceased, most respectfully begs to invite the attendance of the Hindoos of all ranks and every class on the occasion of *Ruth Jattra* (or Chariot Fair) in the Temple of *Shree Luxmee Venktesh* within the Fort of Bombay, by 5 P. M. on Saturday the 14th November 1840.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will Sell by Public Auction on the Premises on this day Wednesday the 11th Proximo at 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the Executors of the late Mr. JOZE ANTONIO DE CASTER. A large upper roomed House, with ground, out houses &c. situate in the vicinity of DADY'S Augiary Road, and next to the House of the late Mr. MARSHALL.

AND

On Saturday the 14th Instant at 4 o'clock P. M. Another lower roomed House with out Houses surrounded with Hall, Water Well, and standing on the Ferzondary Ground, situate in the Oart called Carvall behind Calbadavy, in the vicinity of the House of Mr. FRANCIS DE RAMOS, Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.—Dated Bombay, 11th November 1840.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.*, of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Cask.....	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen.	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND & Co.

Rampart Row, 11th Novr. 1840.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Tuesday the 1st of December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Shannon, Mahi, and Taptee.	Zenobia.
CUTTERS.	Cleopatra.
Nurbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	
Clarendon.	Orleana.
Julia.	Bombay.
Crow.	James Morgan.
John.	Ann.
Westmoreland,	Royal Saxon.
Dartmouth.	Charlotte.
Marah	Amity.
John Garrow.	Java.
Sadoona.	Indian.
Harriet Scott.	Helena.
Gilmore.	Frances.
Ellen.	Superior.
Recovery.	Brilliant.
Malabar	Maitland
	Childe Harold.
COUNTRY.	
Benares.	Easavie.
Cauderbux.	Maria.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ruby.
Caroline.	Ardaseer.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Cornwallis.
Colonel, Newal.	Lowjee Family.
Atiet Rahimau.	Charles Forbes.
Caledonia.	Fanny,
Elphinstone.	Rose.
Faiz Rubany.	
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
La Adele.	Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vasels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	1st Dec.
Herefordshire..	D. & M. Pestonjee.....	London ..	In Dec.
Bombay..	Dirom C. &Co. & Co.....	London ..	15th Do.
Sarah.....	Grey.. & Co..	London ..	immediately
Gilmore.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool.	Do.
Madonna..	Dirom C. & Co	Do.	20th Oct.
John Garrow ..	Foster & Co..	Do.	Dispatch.
Ellen.....	Skinner & Co.	Do.	dispatch
James Moran..	Skinner & Co.		
Royal Saxon..	.....		
Ann.....	W. &T.Edmond and Co.....	Liverpool.	
Charlotte.. ..	.....		
Hannah.... ..	T.Jefferies&Co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T.Jefferies&co.	Calcutta..	Dispatch.
Recovery	W. Nicol & Co	Do.	immedly.
Dartmouth... ..	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.	Do.
Caledonia	Viccajee Merjee.	Do.	
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee ..	Manille...	dispatch
Adele..... ..	Davoud Sassoon		
Cornwallis.. ..	K. Motechund.		
Lowjee Family..	Forbes and Co..		
Ordana.....	.....		
Amity..	W. Nicol & Co		

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 10th, Ship Faiz Rubany, J. Keys Master from

Bushire 15th October. Passengers 8 Persians, 3 Armenians, 3 Jews and 3 Kuteehis.

Do. 10th The East India Companys Steamer Zenobia, Lieutenant A. H. Gordon Comg., from Mandavee 8th November. Passengers Mrs. Coll. Soppit and Mrs. Warde.

Do. 10th Ship Malabar, Robert Pollock Master, from Portsmouth 1st August. Passengers Mrs. Peat, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Bate, Mrs. Crawford and Child, Miss Simpson, 2 Misses Macpherson, Mr. Murray, H. M. 94th in charge of Troops, Mr. Davis, 18th Royal Irish, Captain Bullock, Mr. Seaward, Mr. J. Seaward, Mr. Johnston, Mr Morse, Mr. Seed, Mr. Willard, Mr. Ranclaud, 103 Troops of various Regiments, 4 Female Servants, 1 Child and 1 Male Servant.

Do. 10th Ship Childe Harold, G. Willis, Master, from London 9th July and Cape 17th September. Passengers Mrs. LeMessurier, and 3 Children, Mrs. Hebbert, Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Leckie, Miss Winchester, Miss Howe, LeMessurier, Esq. Advocate General, Lieut. Hartley, Lieut. Nash, Commanding Troops, Lieut. Leckie, Ensign Colville, H. Foot, W. O. Willis, Mrs. Cox, and Son, Miss Prebble, Steerage Passengers 5 Native and 1 European Servants, 67th H. M. Recruits of the 18th, 39th and 63rd Regiment, and 3 Women.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7th Barque AlanKer A. McKeh Master, to Liverpool.

Do. 7th Do. Herculian, J. Grindale Master, to Ditto. Passenger Captain Dark 4th Regt.

Do. 9th Do. Madonna R. McKiller Master, to Do.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27th. Lieutenant R. A. Bruce 33d Regiment M. N. I. from Secunderabad.

Do. 8th, Lieutenant Colonel T. Dickinson, Engineers from Khandalla.

Do. 8th, Surgeon A. Gibson, from S. Konkun.

Do. 9th, Captain J. D. Browne, 10th Regiment from Poonah.

Do. 9th, Doctor F. Loinsworth, Dep. J. G. H. M. H from Ditto.

Do. 9th, Lieutenant Colonel J. Pennycuick, from Ditto.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is neither more nor less than an act of humanity to bring to light evils, the eradication of which would confer the slightest benefit on any class of mankind. I make the few following observations and suggestions purely with the view of working out this desirable object, and I sincerely hope they may not prove altogether ineffectual.

Little or lower Colaba is at the present moment in a deplorable state. Drunkenness and prostitution are ripe on all sides;—and a walk through the lanes of this once peaceable town, is now next to intolerable. The latter of these crimes may fairly be said to take its rise from, and to be fed by, the former. The suppression therefore of the one may in a manner lead to the diminution, if not the total extirpation of both. No pains should be spared to check the spread of Drunkenness; and the Government would evince no small degree of recklessness if the bare consideration of a few Rupees in the shape of tax were allowed to outweigh an object of far greater moment: viz. the amelioration of the condition of its subjects.

As a means of preventing the lavish and unrestrained use of spirits now predominant, I would suggest that the liquor shops be stationed in some very conspicuous part of the Town, and the most desirable one, in my estimation, would be next or near the Police Chowkey.—Its position would command a moral influence, and public observation would act as an excellent check upon those who resort to it, and their collection in its vicinity would be repressed by being immediately under the eye of the Police.

The European Soldiery frequently come prowling about this place, and when they once reach the zenith of their inebriations, they indulge in language that would shock the most foul mouthed of Billingsgate.—'Tis a poor look out with the wives and families of the peaceably disposed when these unseemly visitations occur, and they, unfortunately, are not unfreqnent. Now it happens to be the practice in many places—and I see no reason why it should not prevail in Bombay—that a strict prohibition is laid on the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors to the European Soldiery; and nothing is better calculated to keep them in sobriety and health than a check of this kind.

The late hours at which these nocturnal riotings and revellings occur, leads me to suppose that liquor is to be had without any limitation as to quantity or time. Now I would suggest that the *Ducan Wallah* be forced to purchase a *daily permit*, with which, liquor moving out of his shop to any house in the neighbourhood should be accompanied, and the Police be instructed to detect any violation of this rule, and it be visited with a smart penalty. A duty may be levied on this *permit*, and the trouble and expense of procuring it will enhance the value of the liquor—a few Rupees will by this means be added to the Government Abkaree—and the deleterious stuff will not be so easily procured by the consumer, as at present.—There are at present *two* liquor shops in this place, this is decidedly one more than there ought to be.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

Little Colaba, November 7th, 1840.

To Correspondents.

We received "J. H. Q.'s" Poetry, and decline giving it a place in our columns, we would refer him to the Oriental Christian Spectator Press, as more suitable for such production.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, November 11, 1840.

ARRIVED November 10, Ship *Faize Rubany*, J. Keys, Master, from Bushire 15th October—*Passengers*: 8 Persians, 3 Armenians, 3 Jews, 3 Kutchees; Do. Steamer *Zenobia*, Lieut. A. H. Gordon, commanding, from Mandavie 8th November.—Passengers: Mrs. Colonel Soppitt, Mrs. Ward; Do. Ship *Malabar*, Robert Pollock, Master, from Portsmouth 1st August.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Peat, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Bate, Mrs. Crawford and Child, Miss Simpson, 2 Misses Macpherson; Mr. Murray, H. M. 94th in charge of Troops; Mr. Davis, 18th Royal Irish, Captain Bullock, Mr. Seaward, Mr. J. Seaward, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Morse, Mr. Seed, Mr. Willard, Mr. Ranclaud, 103 Troops of various Regiments, 4 Female Servants, 1 Child and 1 Male Servant; Do. Ship *Childe Harold*, G. Willis, Master, from London 9th July and Cape 17th September.—*Passengers*: Mrs. LeMessurier and 3 Children, Mrs. Hebbert. Mrs. Hartley. Mrs. Phillips, Miss Leckie, Miss Winchester, Miss Howe; LeMessurier, Esq. Advocate General, Lieut. Hartley, Lieut. Nash, Commanding Troops, Lieut. Leckie, Ensign Colville, H. G. Foot, W. O. Willis, Mrs. Cox and Son, Miss Prebble, Steerage Passengers; 5 Natives and 1 European Servants, 67 Recruits of H, M. 18th, 39th and 63rd Regiments, and 3 Women.

THE last accounts from Kurrachee give but little intelligence. The Troops were pushing on to the Northward. Nothing seemed to be known as to the destination of the Force and all manner of speculations were ripe on the subject. It was supposed the 38th Bengal N. I. and the wing of H. M. 40th would be pushed on to join General Nott at Khelat. It was generally thought that Nusseer Khan and the Begum would give in on the approach of the British Troops. We trust when next we get the place we shall take better care to keep it. The Sons of Dost Mahommed who escaped from Ghuzni had not been caught. The Dost himself was reported to have proceeded towards Bokhara.

THE *Ceylon Herald* abuses not a little the performances of "the Steamer *Seaforth*" which was put together here. We are not aware what the qualifications of the vessel are, but we only know no expence was spared upon her, and that she was, as we understand expensively fitted with every necessary by the agent of the Ceylon Government. Great things were expected from her and her turning out a slow coach, cannot but prove highly distasteful to our Anglo Cingalese Friends, especially as we have heard that it was the intention of the Ceylon Government that she should be a "non pareil" of her Class. We can only wish that a further trial may prove that she can be got along to the time of "Nancy Dawson" instead of "the Dead March in Saul" as sentenced by our worthy Contemporary of the *Ceylon Herald*.

NUMEROUS spectators assembled yesterday afternoon at half-past four, to witness the departure of the nonpariel Steamer *Seaforth* for the Pearl Banks—We waited sometime after her anchor was weighed until the steam was up; and, certainly, if moving majestically at the rate of a funeral procession be a qualification the *Seaforth* exceeds all praise, as no condemned criminal ever moved from his cell to the place of execution with more apparent reluctance than the *Seaforth* left the port of Columbo. A witty friend near us whose optics we observed frequently directed from the vessel to the clouds, exclaimed—"It must be so, doubtless she has a band on board who are playing the Dead March in Saul!!" saying this, he hastily retired muttering something about shameful expenditure, ignorance and jobbing, which we could not properly understand or distinctly note.

OUR Contemporaries of the Bengal Press are beginning to be ashamed of their attacks on Major Clibborn and the Bombay Detachment in the action with the Murree Tribe of Beloochees. The *Hurkaru* has led the way in denouncing such animadversions, and allows the parties to be "*a brave though unfortunate band, under a brave though unfortunate Leader*" and adds that the Bombay Press has "*not without good reason spoken reprehensively of the ungenerous tone, adopted in this instance by the larger portion of our local Press.*" Now this is really an "*amende honorable,*" and as the *Hurkaru* disclaims all jealousy of the Bombay Army, we are bound to believe him, and cry truce!

Not so however can we treat the remarks of the *Englishman*. With a ferocious obstinacy, he still fastens on Major Clibborn's conduct and taunts him with incapacity, while he admits the bravery of the Troops. He allows nothing for the absence of water during the fight, but condemns his plan of operations entirely. He says 500 Infantry with Guns ought to have repulsed an enemy amounting to 500!! but does he recollect the convoy of camels, the long line of which took up miles and required guards without end? He says Major Clibborn laboured under "*misinformation, bad information, and want of information*" and admitting that he was not "*exclusively to blame for this*" still persists that "*He evinced no Military resources whatever, "at a time when such resources might have "averted the calamity.*"

Now no one who has attentively considered the proceedings at the Pass of Surtof, can without prejudice come to the same conclusion as the *Englishman*,. After maintaining a fierce hand to hand action with the Beloochees for hours, and repulsing them with nearly half his officers and a third of his Force, killed and wounded, with no water to moisten the Parched lips of his unshrinking Soldiers, in the face of an overpowering number of the enemy, he retreated and brought his gallant remnant back to Poolajee.

"Though few and faint yet fearless still"

That he abandoned his baggage and Guns when his draught animals were destroyed was no marvel. To have attempted their removal would have been madness, while to have essayed to force his way onward without the means of refreshing his men, would only have led to fresh disasters. The great fault we find with the affair was, the (to us) apparently unnecessarily vast convoy. Any one who knows what ground Camels take up in Line, will see at once that the string must have reached miles, and if it was necessary to protect it in front, flanks, and rear, what body of the Infantry could have been together after the Flank Companies were detached to storm the Pass? But we are not going to fight the Battle over again. We are quite sure that maugre the objurgations of the *Englishman*, He will find few even of his own Journalists of the Marhatta Ditch to join in his censures. Even his brother of the *Courier* only blames Major Clibborn for writing an imperfect Despatch, and closes by stating "we have no hesitation in saying No troops "similarly exposed, could have done more "than the gallant Detachment from Bombay." There is one subject on which all our Brother Bengalees are unanimous, and that is the disclaiming "all Jealousy of the Bombay Army." On this subject "their unanimity is wonderful," and they all agree in condemning "The *Bombay Gazette*" for hinting at the existence of such a feeling. As they do disclaim it, so let it be. We for our parts can truly aver, that the sentiment in question never animates us in any "*vexata questio*" with Bengal. Even from their own shewing the Calcutta Press have hastily jumped at unjust conclusions, and aggravated the bitterness of failure by the condemnation of premature Newspaper criticism. We would therefore as a valedictory warning, charge our brothers before they again condemn to recollect the adage of

"Audi alteram partem"

which for the benefit of Country Gentleman may be translated.

First hear both sides of a question before you "scribble"

WE some time ago heard the account of the drowning of some convicts by accident in the trajet of the Taunah Ferry. Our Contemporary of the *United Service Gazette*, states that the Boat capsized "on account of all the men in her crowding to one side." Now our version of the story is this. "That the convicts who had been at work were returning to their food, and had been always accustomed when near the side to jump out of the Boat and wade on shore." On the day in question the river being full, some as usual jumped out on a spot they had before tried often, but being manacled and the Tide running strong, they were carried off their legs and caught into the vortex of the Stream, some who tried to save their Comrades shared their Fate, and hence many were drowned before they could be restrained. We heard 8 or 10 were lost. Our Contemporary states that 14 met their fate. We have no doubt the Taunah authorities will set us right on the subject. As we knew this nearly a week ago from Native information, we were inclined then to publish it, but as all the world knows that the Cup of the Moofusil is not always Gospel, we waited before we gave credence to a Tale which in all points is sufficiently distressing.

AN inquest has been held on the body of the Tindal of a Pilot Boat said to have been killed by one of the Pilots of this establishment. The report we have received is so very vague, that we can say little satisfactory on the subject, we however subjoin it and shall reserve all comments until we know more about the matter. Our Brother of the *U. S. Gazette*, gives the name of the party. We trust the case is not one of aggravation, and the verdict of the inquest is we are happy to see favorable to the absence of "*malice prepense*" in the prepetrator of the Deed.

"AN inquest was held on the Body of a Tindal of a Pilot Boat who had died in Hospital. from an injury received seven days previously The proceedings closed on Monday last, when a verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned.

"ANOTHER inquest was also held yesterday on the Body of an European in the County Goal under sentence of Transportation by Court's Martial and a verdict of "Natural Death" returned.

THE very near recurrence of another Shipwreck on the prongs off Colabah on Friday evening last in the case of "The *Superior*" from Liverpool, will perhaps awaken the Authorities to the necessity of action, instead of deliberation. We are quite aware that a Committee 'by order' has been formed for some time past, composed of some excellent practical Navigators of the Merchant Service and others, to take into consideration plans for rendering the approach to the Harbour of Bombay more secure. We believe the report of this Committee has been forwarded, and we trust no unnecessary delay will intervene to mar the immediate execution of any improvement. We know not what the suggestions of the Committee may have been, but we can only trust they are in the spirit of those remarks which the ever to be lamented catastrophe's of the 18th of June last, called from our Pen.

Nothing short of a Light House on Henery and Kenery, and a light either floating or otherwise as the opinions of the Committee may deem proper off the Prongs, with a lot of Life Boats, and a Howitzer with Captain Manby's apparatus kept near the present Light House, ought to satisfy the public, that our Rulers are alive to the interests of the voyaging class of their subjects. What valuable life might have been spared if a solitary Howitzer, a Cable, and a Basket, had been on the rocks near the Light House on that day of danger and death!!!

Powerless to aid, we looked on a scene calculated to rouse all the sympathies of the most hardened soul and yet from the 18th of June to this day the 11th of November 1840, nothing has been done! The late affair of the *Superior* will perhaps hasten events, and some steps may be taken on the spur of the moment; but we call on those who have any stake in the safe arrival of friends or relations on our shores, to join us in a remonstrance that precautionary measures may no longer be delayed, but that every means which science or practical skill can suggest, may be put in action to prevent any more heart-rending occurrences such as we witnessed and recorded in the cases of the Lord W. Bentinck and Cast ereagh. As a pendant to what we have said above, we have heard from good authority that although "The SUPERIOR" was signalled at about noon on Friday, no Pilot got on board of her until after she struck on the S. W. Prong, which took place at a quarter to seven in the Evening. If this be the case it does not say much for the activity of the Pilot Establishment of Bombay, and we are of opinion that if such remissness is of common recurrence, it would be better to have a Pilot vessel stationed some where near the entrance of the Harbour to supply the vessels entering without delay. Perhaps a recommendation of the sort from the Committee we have mentioned above, might have weight in the proper quarter.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 28.

It is said that the explanation which Mr. Blaquiere, the Magistrate, has given to the Government, of the strange imprisonment popularly known by the name of the 'Kuttra affair,' has been pronounced satisfactory.

If this be so, we would recommend Mr. Blaquiere, to publish his explanatory letter and the reply of the Secretary to Government, in the public papers, as the best means of setting him right with the community at large. We take it that Mr. B. has some respect for public opinion, and that he will not consider he has sufficiently satisfied *that* by merely entering into communication with authorities from whom he derives his office and his salary.

The native aspirants to public employ, of whom the Hindu College and other excellent schools annually provide an abundant crop, will be delighted to hear that the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have recommended the appointment of a Native Deputy Register to the Court, on the handsome salary of five hundred rupees per mensem. We are not aware if the Government have sanctioned the appointment, but it appears to us so very unlikely that a suggestion of this nature emanating from one of the first Courts in the country would be disregarded, that we think those Natives, who are eligible to fill the office, would do well to lose no time in presenting themselves as candidates.

ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 29.

Private letters received in town from Aden, dated the 1st instant, state that the Hon'ble Company's Sloop-of-war *Elphinstone* had an engagement with a French frigate, (the name of the latter vessel is not given) which proved a disastrous encounter; both vessels being so disabled as to be compelled to haul off without bringing the action to any thing like a decisive conclusion. The frigate is stated to have lost all her masts in the encounter. The letters also mention that the different tribes of Arabs are expected very shortly to assemble a force of about 10,000 men for the purpose of making a desperate attack upon Aden, and preparations are actively in progress to give them a 'warm reception';—two nine gun batteries are being erected, and other precautionary measures are taken to defend the passes to the town. It is expected the attack of the Arabs will be powerful and determined.

BUSINESS OF THE MERCHANTS AT A STAND.

The mercantile community were put to a great deal of inconvenience yesterday, and their business was completely at a stand; it appears that some Regiment or other at Barrackpore is ordered off, and there being a scarcity of carts there, a party of sepoys proceeded to Calcutta and went to every place where they thought carts were procurable and took them away by main force and against the consent of their owners; so that it was difficult to procure a cart; those that had any through fear were obliged to conceal them.

A number of the owners of the carts went to the Police, and from their statement, it appeared that the greater part of the carts were under engagement by several of the merchants.

Some of the cart-owners charged some of the thanah people with having connived at the conduct of the sepoys.

The Chief Magistrate to whom the affair has been reported, in investgating the matter.

MRS. FAST.

Subsequent to the arrest of that notorious woman Mrs. Fast, alias Mrs. Howard, two applications had been made to Mr. Robison, the Magistrate, one from a cloth merchant and the other from a Malabar jeweller, stating that while Mrs. Fast was living at Spence's she had fraudulently obtained from them goods and articles, and begged that they might be returned.

Mr. Robison referred the applicants to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Mrs. Fast was

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last Monday sent for, in order to point out the different things belonging to them, and they were restored to them. The value of the clothes taken, we understood to be 900 Rs., and that of the jewellery, consisting of gold ornaments and diamond rings, &c., to be considerable.

ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 30.

Each succeeding account from the North West gives better hopes of the prospect of an early termination of the guerilla warfare carrying on in that quarter. The last letters mention that Dost Mahomed and the Khan of Khooloom, satisfied of the absurdity of an alliance which only entails repeated discomfiture upon the party on whose behoof it was formed, have now definitively separated, the Dost probably returning to Bokhara to again seek the doubtful hospitality and protection of the Sovereign 'of that ilk,' and the Khan to make his peace as well as he can with Shah Soojah and Sir W. McNaghten. It is quite clear that Dost Mahomed's game is up. If he should again be in a condition to advance he will be sure to experience more disasters, and in the interval, the influence of his rival, assisted by British troops, and guided by British diplomacy, must be steadily encreasing.

We understand that the Nawab Nazim of Bengal is about to pay a visit to Calcutta and to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General. His Highness is to leave Moorshedabad on the 1st proximo, and may be expected to arrive in town on the 7th. He will be received with great state and we suppose some fetes will be got up in his honour during the period of his sojourn. It is expected that His Highness will take up his residence either at Ballygunge or Alipore.

We had no desire to re-enter upon the discussion of Major Clibborn's discomfiture of the Beloochees and even took some pains to avoid it when it pleased our morning contemporary, a few days since, to insinuate that we had not dealt justly by the question; and even now we are not sure that we should have adverted to it again, merely because of the strictures of the *Bombay Gazette* (of the 12th instant) had not the *Hurkaru* thought proper to palliate our alleged mistaken view of the business, by attributing it to over haste and to our imperfect information! A bad defender is worse than none at all, and as we can very well sustain our own opinions we are not anxious that concessions should be made for us, by even well meaning friends, to those who come forward in impugnation of our judgment. If we have reason to think that judgment wrong, we should at once acknowledge that it is so; but as the *Hurkara* has evinced a lamentable incapacity for reviewing the case of Major Clibborn in its proper military light, we are not the least desirous that his admission of our alleged misjudgment should go forth without our disclaimer. The *Bombay Gazette*, in great soreness of feeling, but under a gross mistake as to the motives which actuate at least this portion of the Bengal press (and we doubt not all the rest of it) holds forth as follows:—

'We are exceedingly sorry to see the very bad spirit in which the Bengal Journals take up Major Clibborn's affair at the Pass of Zirtaf. One would have thought after the perusal of the authentic accounts in the Bombay Newspapers, that every tongue would have been hushed, and that however unfortunate the repulse, still the gallant conduct of the Commander, Officers, and Men would have entitled them to commiseration, and the merit of having done their duty under the most trying circumstances. There is no doubt but that for the fatal want of water, the detachment would have gained every point they contended for, and that Kahun would have been relieved; besides have we not Captain Brown's testimony who saw the action, that the Beloochees suffered severely, losing 360 out of their number with many Chiefs, and that they considered themselves fairly beaten off? Yet in the teeth of all those facts, we find the *Agra Ukhbar*, of the 1st of October terming it 'a disgraceful beating,' and calling out for exposition and punishment.' The very article quoted by the *Ukhbar* would, to any unprejudiced mind carry conviction, and goes to disprove entirely every word on the subject advanced in its columns. Is not the bitterness of want of success in a Military operation sufficient, that it must be aggravated by unjust reproach? We are truly sorry to see the Press lend itself to attacks of this nature. Never was the hacknied quotation from Cato more applicable than in Major Clibborn's case.

Semp. 'Tis not in mortals to command success.
Cato. We will do more Sempronius; we'll deserve it.

and truly the Major did deserve it. From no Military men have we heard one word condemnatory of the conduct of the detachment, and it was reserved for Editors in their closets to condemn what those who understand the matter applaud as most heroic bearing in the face of great difficulties and distresses. We trust that no feeling of jealousy of the Bombay Troops influences these remarks. We did hope the day was gone by when the distinction of Qui Hi, Mull. and Duck existed, and that the Armies of India would be one in interest and feeling for their common honour. We do trust the Press will do all in its power to cement such an alliance, and foster such sentiments of amity and good will, and not by ill timed strictures on the Army of another Presidency give room to suppose the presence of such feeling in an Army,* which probable only exist in the bosom of an ill judging and (as far as military matters go) an incompetent writer in a Journal.

Though this attack is more immediately, and apparently exclusively directed against the *Agra Ukhbar* (notwithstanding which the *Hurkaru* sagaciously heads it Major Clibborn and the *Calcutta* Press'!) yet as our own opinions have all along been unfavorable to the Major's conduct, in his capacity of a Commander, we feel bound to take the matter up, as virtually referring to those opinions also, as well as because our morning contemporary has kindly admitted our mistake,—to say nothing of our old twaddling Grandmother having belauded her 'Brother' for his magnanimity. In the first place, then, as far as we are concerned, we said nothing in disparagement of the mere personal bravery of the troops,—for we attributed the disaster solely to the incapacity of the commanding officer, and therefore no subseqent testimony to the courage of the men can alter our judgment. We never said that they behaved like cowards, but only that by the want of skill on the part of Major Clibborn, they were discomfited by an inferior enemy—and so they were. Moreover the suffering for want of water, which we were aware of at the first, in no way affects our judgment of the military character of the line pursued; for we maintain now that the attack of the pass was injudiciously arranged, though so gallantly carried on, and we further venture to say that had there been a tank of the purest water in the very encampment, the failure would have been to the storming party equally disastrous and that no renewed attempt, on the same injudicious principle, would have succeeded. Water might have enabled the detachment to have kept its ground, perhaps, even after the repulse of the advanced party, but such a pass as that is described to be, and defended as it was, could not have been forced by any repeated attempt on the same plan as the first one. Besides this we say that with guns and five hundred infantry, the repulse of the enemy would not have been a matter of such life and death difficulty, as it proved, had the main body of the force been skilfully arranged and prepared; but the fact appears to be that the beating back of the advance was quite a surprise to Major Clibborn, and it is plain that it caused great confusion in his mind, and by consequence in the formation of his men, and the enemy were in among them before there was anything but a very imperfect formation. Let us not be told that a force of nearly five hundred bayonets, and two guns (to say nothing of horse) could find it difficult, under proper management, to beat back five hundred Belochees—taking the Major's own estimate—or three thousand, taking other, and very likely exaggerated accounts. So far from it, we maintain that the rabble would never have been permitted to close upon such a force at all, had there been proper precautions and professional competency in its management; and we further maintain that the eventual retreat displayed a total absence of those military requisites on the part of Major Clibborn,—though there *have* been accounts of how squares were formed *squares*? against whom or what?) and how a remnant of the force was saved from the general destruction. No military man, of any experience, or who has studied his profession at all, can peruse the accounts which have appeared from various courses, in the papers, and not perceive that there was mismanagement from first to last. At the very first, and throughout, Major, Clibborn laboured under the triple disadvantage of 'misinformation, bad information, and want of information,'* and though he was not exclusively to blame for this, yet he evinced no military resources whatever at a time when such resources might have averted their calamity.

COURIER, OCTOBER 28.

The *Bombay Gazette* is very bitter against the Calcutta Press, for the "bad spirit" in which it has commented on the retreat of Major Clibborne. This opinion of our spirit is rashly advanced—and yet more rash is the assumption, that it originates in a feeling of "jealousy" towards the Bombay Troops. We had rather hoped that the time was past, *when such a suspicion could be entertained*: and defy our contemparary of the *Gazette* to point out a single passage.—nay a single word—in the whole range of the Calcutta Press, derogatory to the Bombay *Troops*. The fact is, the characteristic excellence of the soldiers of all our Presidencies is too strongly established, to be shaken by any temporary disaster; and the whole question rested *on the conduct of the Commanding Officer*. To him, as more correct and detailed intelligence has reached us, ample justice has been done; and it is only fair to our Brother of the *Hurkaru* to state, in this respect, he gladly took the lead, and set us the example. If however the objurgations of the Bengal Press were, in the first instance, severe—perhaps unmeasuredly so—Major Clibborne has only himself to thank for the fact for what inference, other than an unfavorable one, could be drawn, where not one word in mitigation of what had occurred appeared in his own despatch, (hurried though it was) and where he might, so easily, have caused a suspension of opinion, by simply saying that, when the circumstances were fully related, it would be found he had done all which was permitted him to do, and no honor had been lost, in the affray.

It now appears clear, that the resistance comported with the character of the brave and tried troops; and that other events, rather than the onset of the enemy, led to our retirement from the scene of action. Men must have water, or they will sink under exhaustion: and this seems to have been peculiarly the case here—for of the fighting part of the business it can only be said, that the troops did their duty nobly in a most adverse situation, and never gave up, till overcome by the sheer fatigue of punishing their enemies. Whether the intelligence was defective, is not the point now to be considered—that fault forms a separate question, let the blame of it light where it may: but we have no hesitation in saying, that no troops, similarly exposed, could have done *more*; than the gallant detachment from Bombay. We trust we shall hear no more of the puerile charge of "*jealousy*."

We understand that a report was yesterday circulated among the Persian inhabitants of this place, that Mahomed Shah, King of Persia, is dead. This report is said to have been obtained from a Persian letter, of a recent date just received from the Gulph via Bombay, the country is represented to be in a very disturbed state. The Governor of Shiraz being extremely unpopular, the people had risen against him *en masse* and compelled him to quit the city. We cannot, vouch for the authenticity of the report of Mahomed Shah's death though it is pretty generally believed in some quarters. A fresh arrival from Bushire will put us in possession of satisfactory accounts.

If the intelligence is true it will be productive probably, of events of great importance to English interests. His successor will certainly not be so prone to assist the projects of our antagonists as Mahomed Shah. When France required his aid at the commencement of the present century he was a willing assistant, and would have promoted the passage of the French army from Egypt hitherward if the arm of England had not arrested its progress. When France ceased to be our assaulter, he gave himself up to promote Russian movement towards our Indian possessions, and even his discomfiture before Herat did not bring him round to a better appreciation of his interests. If he is dead his successor will probably not cling to the consistency of obstinacy, but will restore his country to its old alliance with us. He certainly will do so if he consults the mercantile interests of Persia.

The daily and yearly increasing interest of the events occurring in India—its progressive improvement in the arts and in literature—its growing importance as a produce of such staple commodities as Cotton, Sugar, and Tea—its increasing freedom from the superstitious and benumbing prejudices of Hindooism—the gradual substitution of Christianity and of better knowledge—all tend to draw towards it general attention, and we know of no other portion of our globe's surface where places are now so frequently mentioned of, and concerning which we desire and seek for information. Under these circumstances we welcome heartily the "Prospects" just issued by Messrs. Ostell and Co of a new work on "*The Geography and Statistics of Asia, with special reference to India.*" It is proposed to produce under this title a work combining the whole of the information in Hamilton's works, and to incorporate with it later intelligence which will enlarge it to four, or, at most, six volumes. Each volume is to appear in four parts, and will contain as much as two of Hamilton's. The work, which no European in India must be without, is to be printed and published in England. The publishers request the favor of subscribers names to be sent to them, also any information relative to place, within the quarter of the globe to which the work is limited, and any suggestions, for its promotion, In furtherance of the latter request, we would decidedly declare our opinion that the alphabetical form of a Gazetteer, "straight-laced" as it may be, is by far most useful The utility of such a work is dependent in a chief degree upon the facility to reference which it offers, and this is best secured by an alphabetical arrangement—no details of statistics need be excluded by adhering to it—and the editor and publishers—labor as they may,—let them arrange it elaborately—let them gather into groupes—let them adopt geographical divisions—let them have sections relative to the history, soil, inhabitants, &c.—yet they will never improve the utility of the book—they will never make it anything but a book of reference—and for reference nothing is so simple and satisfactory as an alphabetical arrangement.

HURKARU, OCTOBER 27.

Our readers may recollect a recent discussion in the papers, upon the advantages and disadvantages of the rule of practice in the Supreme Court, *compelling* the taxation of every bill of costs. We are glad to learn, that the rule in question is at present under the consideration of the learned Judges. An application, made yesterday in Court, (reported in another column) admirably illustrates the practical working of this strange rule;—the parties in the cause having to pay between them additional items, amounting to several hundred rupees, incurred respecting a bill of costs of about one-fifth the amount, and *concerning which there was at first no sort of dispute between themselves*!!

GAMBLING.—During the late poojas, several parties of gamblers were captured by the Police. They were all kept in confinement in the course of the night, and the cases disposed of next morning according to their respective merits.

LAMP LIFTING.—From the thannah returns of yesterday morning, it appears that some parties were out on the preceding night actively employed in lifting street and door lamps, several pairs having been taken away. As it is customary in such cases, the chowkedars of the divisions where these larcenies occurred, have been made to indemnify the losses.

TEA THEFT.—About the latter end of last week, two boxes of tea, valued at more than Rs. 200, were stolen away while being conveyed from the ship to the Custom House. The chowkedar in charge of the boat from where the boxes were stolen, is suspected and has been made over to the Police. An investigation is pending before Mr. Robison, the magistrate.

HURKARU, OCTOBER 29.

The Bombay papers complain of the treatment which Major Clibborne has received at the hands of the Calcutta Press; and we cannot say that it is more than we expected. Major Clibborne was severely censured by the greater number of our local journalists, before any thing beyond a rude outline of the affair, in which he was engaged, had reached this Presidency, and the Bombay papers, which have, with singular unanimity, agreed together in extolling the gallantry of a brave, though unfortunate band, under a brave, though unfortunate leader, have not without good reason, spoken reprehensively of the ungenerous tone, adopted in this instance by the larger portion of our local press. But it would have been better if they had stopped there—the error was the result of a too great haste in jumping at conclusions, with the very scantiest premises to start from; and our Bombay friends fall into a similar error of "rash judgment," when they tax our brethren, with dealing unfairly by Major Clibborne, *because he is a Bombay Officer*. We most sincerely believe, that the feeling, which the *Bombay Gazette* seems to impute to us Bengal journalists, has no existence, save in his own imagination. We have certainly conspired together to censure the Bombay Dawk—the Bombay Commissariat [in the first Affghanistan campaign] and a certain Bombay Commander-in-chief; but we have not censured them because they have been of Bombay, but because they have been *bad*; and need scarcely say that we are as ready to bestow our praise upon a Bombay officer, who deserves it, as upon one attached to our own beloved Presidency. We have really no such paltry jealousies, and when we say this, we do not speak only of the *Hurkaru*, but of the whole press of Bengal. Not having taken upon ourselves to censure Major Clibborne, we have not any immediate interest in rebutting this particular accusation, but as the writer seems to imply that the narrow-mindedness, of which he speaks, has a pretty general existence amongst us, we think it expedient to set him right.

HURKARU, OCTOBER 30.

We understand, on good authority, that there is reason to believe, that every facility will be afforded by the Sikhs to the passage across the Punjab of the Brigade under Lieut.-Col. Shelton, of H. M. 44th, which has been ordered to proceed to Affghanistan.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 27.

We beg to draw the attention of the Superintendent of the Police to the account of a most daring robbery committed on the person of Mr. Foster, who,—if we are not hoaxed by a false signature—as every body else should do, comes boldly forward to represent his case to the public, which, in such cases, is the shortest way to obtain redress, and the surest to put the public on their guard against similar *accidents*. We trust our Superintendent will be able to trace the villains and bring them to condign punishment.

ON DIT.—It is rumoured that the General Committee of Public Instruction have it in contemplation to establish a Prize of a Gold Medal, valued 50 rupees, to be given to the first class students of the Hindoo College for the best *Essay on Moral Philosophy*. Morals, as taught in England, being blended with revealed religion, to which the Governors of the Hindoo College have objections; it is resolved to select one of Adam Smith's works as a class book.

CELESTIAL COURAGE.—A Chinaman, on Sunday evening, got into an affray with a European Sailor, whose heavy hammering proved too much for celestial bones and so the discomfited Chinaman took to his heels. Jack having got the battle trundled along as before. But shortly after and a little to late, the Chinaman came running to the spot with a tremendous knife. The chowkedars seeing the murderous weapon in his hand, and guessing his purpose, put him into custody, but for want of a complainant the fellow was let off.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 29.

There are more *Kutras* than one, we preceive, in this city! Our readers will have the report of a case before them to-morrow, of illegal imprisonment on the premises of an officer who ought to use his best diligence to rid the ditch of every thing that savours of unlawfulness. We have a godown in the house of the Superintendent of police converted into a "lock-up." Why, there will be no end to discoveries of prisons, which any one of us might be immured without the smallest ceremony! Now, are these things to be endured or tolerated a moment longer? Are our Magistrates and Superintendents of Police to be suffered to deprive people of their liberty without hearing what they have to urge in their defence? If it lay in the power of Mr. O'Hanlon, such things would soon cease to be; his straight forward mode of proceedure does him great credit, and his referring the case of imprisonment under notice to the Sessions as we hear has been done—we hope will be duly appreciated by our fellow-citizens. We wish to know why the offender in the *Kutra* affair, has not been handed up to the Sessions also?

Sometime back we made a few remarks on the imprisonment, which the subjects are made to suffer from the indolence or impatience of the Magistrates, but we were ignorant that the Superintendent adopted the magistracy for his model. The investigation of the case of detaining a man in his hand for five days, is as it should be, only it is a pity that proper representation have not been made to Government to remedy that class of impediments which were noticed at large by us. While on this subject, we may be allowed to express our unfeigned surprize at the satisfaction, with which Government is said to have received the explanation of the Kuttra affair offered by Mr. Blacquiere. The fact requires no comment from us, as public opinion has been already fully elicited on the subject.

FRIEND OF INDIA, OCTOBER 29.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE OF IDOLATRY.

Amongst our European Extracts, we have placed the report of what fell from Sir John C. Hobhouse, on the 27th of July, in reply to the inquires of Sir R. Inglis, respecting the patronage of idolatry by the Government of India, since it is the latest authentic statement of the progress of the question. It will be seen, that the measures taken by Lord Auckland, far putting an end to the support of heathen rites by the State, in Bengal, are highly applauded, as they deserved to be. At Madras, for ought we can see, things remain just as they were. This is the more inexcusable, when it is remembered, that the sacrifice, for which alone hesitation was intelligible, had to be made here, and has been both boldly and generously made by the Governor General. Our pilgrim taxes have been thrown up; and the general finances of the country have been drawn upon for those objects of humanity, and compensations for hereditary rights, to which the pilgrim taxes were formerly in part devoted. And all this is approved and lauded by the Home Authorities. Still, at Madras nothing is done. The old excuses and unmeaning promises are repeated, until they would sound perfectly ridiculous, if they were not a great deal worse. It seems that even the Home Government can get no information from Madras, on this subject, except at second hand through Lord Auckland; which is a poor confirmation of his Lordship's indulgent assurance of the existence, on their part, of "every disposition to advance, as fast as may be honestly and safely ventured." A principal plea for the Madras Government is the existence of obligations to the fallen native Princes. Honour must be done them in their public movements which are chiefly on occasion of the religious festivals of the people—and therefore the poverty of their own retinue must be redeemed by the presence of our troops on the line procession. We have little disposition to find fault with this. Respect for fallen greatness is a principle of humanity to be cherished and not reproved. And we conceive, the honour done to the prince in such cases is so easily distinguishable from honour to the idolations object of his worship, that as we have no difficulty in avoiding the confounding of the two things in our own intentions, so neither is there great danger of our object being mistaken by the people. At any rate when a wrong impression is received, it is easy to explain it away. In such a case a Missionary would not be struck dumb, as formerly at Pooree or Gya, by the consciousness that the conduct of Government could not be explained on any idea of neutrality to idolatry. We are the more inclined to some indulgence in a case of this kind, from the recollection of examples to be avoided. When a fallen prince of Africa had requested a troops of Roman Cavalry, as a guard of honour, he was refused by the proud Consul Mettellus, on this ground—quod contumeliosum in eos foret, si equites Romani satellites Numidæ traderentur. This Roman scorn of a Numidan has too near a parallel Engish in the contempt of the Natives of India; which we would be jealous of even appearing to indulge, when pleading for freedom of conscience and purity of religious principle.

But the truth is, whilst the people at Madras talk much of these cases as the great stumbling blocks in their way, they go on unhesitatingly in things much worse, and in justification of which they have not a word to say. The Garrison Orders at that Presidency up to this present year have prescribed their usual Royal Salutes on occasion of the Pungal Festival, the Bukreed Festival, and so forth; at the last celebration of the idol Yeggata's festival in December, there was the usual presentation of gifts from the Government through the Collector of Madras; and indeed we have not heard of a single thing of an idolatrous nature which the Government of Madras has yet omitted to order as in times past.

To what is this course at Madras to be ascribed? We should be sorry to deprive Lord Elphinstone of the benefit of Lord Auckland's testimony to his "working stedfastly" in this matter. But we fear that his Lordship allows himself to be overborne by the local prejudices of the benefited seat of his government. He came himself to Madras a perfect stranger to its peculiar customs and ways: but instead of this raising him above their power, it seems to have led him, in too diffident a sense of his own inexperience, to yield more unreservedly to the domination of that dark system, which has

* An applicable phrase which we met with in one of the late Charles Mathews's letters.

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been consecrated, through the long succession of Madras officials, by undisturbed use and wont. Official participation in the rites of idolatry has become, to many of the Madras Civilians, a part of the religion of their fathers, and they hold to it with all the bigotry of an ancestral faith, which usually makes up for its weakness of principle by intensity of prejudice. It was in defiance of such miserable nigots here, that Lord William Bentinck nobly achieved the abolition of Suttees, and saved us from having the smoke of living sacrifices still continually in our nostrils. And we would yet hope, that before Lord Elphinstone relinquishes the government of Madras, he will have the courage in like manner to free India from the no less offensive scandal of Christian heathenism, now finding its last shelter under his authority.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, OCTOBER 31.

A Meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society was held, pursuant to public notice, at the College Hall on Wednesday morning last, but rather thinly attended. Dr. Murray was in the Chair, and little business was done beyond the usual routine of passing the proceedings of the quarter. The only matter of public interest before the Meeting was the report made by Mr. Fischer of the completion at the Society's Gardens, of a water Machine upon the plan of the one he has at Salem. The advantage of it over other Machines used for raising water for irrigation in India, are very striking and well deserving of public attention.

The *Ida* we are informed will proceed direct to England, after taking in freight at this Port. In the present precarious state of the Overland Communication, the opportunity of sending home duplicates or letters by this vessel, may not be without value.

It is reported that Government have ordered the breaking up of the Marine Store Department of the Presidency, which is the more probable as all the chain cables are now being shipped on board the transports for Calcutta. The period of carrying this measure into effect seems rather ill-timed just at setting in of the Monsoon, as in case of accidents among the Shipping, the Marine Department will have much difficulty in affording that efficient degree of aid which circumstances might render so desirable.

A considerable improvement is we observe about to be made on the North Beach, by building a Hotel upon the piece of waste ground situated between Messrs. Parry and Co.'s and Messrs. Stephenson's, and which has long been a mere receptacle of nuisances. This ground has we understand been purchased by Mr. Grant, proprietor of the present Hotel, and offers a most favourable site for the erection of the proposed building, as it commands a view of the Roads and Shipping, and is most conveniently situated for Captains and for Passengers, either just landing or about to embark.

CEYLON.

HERALD, OCTOBER 14.

THE *Athenæum* of the 6th inst. mentions on good authority, that it is in contemplation to send the 94th Regiment stationed at Cannanore immediately to Bombay.—The ultimate destination of the gallant corps has not been ascertained, but it is supposed the insurrection at Upper Scinde has something to do with the movement—The same journal mentions that a 'Company of European Artillery from Madras, are likely to be called in requisition in the same quarter."

We observe an article in the last *Observer* in which the late high respected Governor, Sir ROBERT WILMOT HORTON, is most erroneously and unjustly charged with having made a "blundering" canoern on the subject of the Pearl Banks, and its connection with building the vessel *Seaforth*—now, we are happy to inform the friends of Sir ROBERT, and the public in general, that we happen to possess ample and authentic stores of information on these points, and if the ridiculous version of the affair which appears in yesterday's *Observer* is insisted on or remains uncontradicted, we shall in justice to the absent personage alluded to, make an *exposé* in refutation, which will at least produce a degree of astonishment to many. Neither have we yet done with the Steamer, which our contemporary (wonderful concession!) admits, "is not a useful Steamer for general purposes, but, of a *very good model*." We fear a word or two of import has been (of course unintentionally) omitted in the conclusion of this paragraph, as doubtless our *discerning* brother intended it to be "*a very good model of imperfection*." With this addition we perfectly agree, and as space will not permit us to say more in this day's issue on the subjects briefly alluded to, we defer it until Tuesday next when we intend entering deeper into the case, and hoisting the standard of truth make things appear *as they really are*, and not as an interested, time-serving faction *wish them to be*.

We beg further to remark that it will afford us sincere pleasure in all cases where the Governor is entitled to praise to acknowledge it—none will be more willing or ready to admit it with due eulogium than we hall abuse of the Governor is not a pleasing theme to us; as the "Editor of the *Observer*" would insinuate, but we have not yet learned the art of making indolence appear, activity; indifference, anxiety for the public good; or inactivity, the spirit of enterpris; neither do we wish a lesson on the subject, even from those who have arrived at such an astonishing dgree of perfection in this *sublime* study.

THE OBSERVER.

OBSERVER, OCTOBER 22.

Having been busily occupied at the Supreme Court all yesterday, attending a meeting of the gentlemen of the Bar with the Chief Justice in chambers, and an interesting case in appeal,—we have been unable to refer to one or two subjects that demand early consideration. On Monday we hope to continue our remarks on the proposed division of the bar; but in the mean time may mention that no definite arrangement was made yesterday. The case in appeal was that of Mr. Wilmot, a Proctor of the Kandy Court, against a fine for contempt and suspension by Mr. Price the District Judge. The Chief Justice remitted the fine; but thought fit not to remove the suspension until some written explanation could be filed. There is, however, no doubt as to the result. This case we shall give at a future opportunity.

MONUMENT TO SIR E. BARNES.

It affords us much pleasure, as requested, to give insertion to the proceedings of the meeting of the friends and admirers of the late General Barnes; and we hope soon to behold a becoming memento of a Governor to whom in his public capacity the Colony owes much. We must however, acknowledge that we should much prefer to see the money expended in a manner that would benefit the living at the same time that it reminded us of the dead.

THE JAFFNA LIBRARY AND UNION HALL.

The eloquent appeal of the Secretary on behalf of this excellent Institution renders it unnecessary for us to add any thing, particularly as we have so recently called public attention in a general way to these literary societies.

THIRTY EIGHT PERSONS POISONED FROM EATING TURTLE.

We have been horrified by hearing of the most extensive mortality we ever remember to have known from eating noxious food, that occurred within the few last days near Pantura. It appears that two turtle were caught and brought to the bazaar, where they were cut up and sold; and that every individual who ate part of them was seized in about 24 hours with a species of Cholera, of which it has been ascertained beyond a doubt at least 38 persons---men women and children---died, and that upwards of 40 more are dangerously unwell.

THE GOVERNMENT NOTARY.

Tho' not strictly bound either to insert the letter that appears in a preceding column, or to recognize the subject of it, we hesitate not to do both, because we consider the recent appointment of the Government Notary a fair topic for public discussion, tho' not exactly in the language that our correspondent at times uses.—We could really wish that his "doubts," of our impartiality towards the present Government had some more substantial foundation in their conduct towards this Journal, as we hesitate not to say that in our public capacity we have received as little courtesy from this Government as (if not less than) from any other under which we have lived. As a late instance of this we would remind the public that we were refused a Shipping Report from the Outstations, by means of which to give early intelligence, particularly by the Overland Mail. Nor can we omit to mention the amount of Government patronage we received for the *Overland Observer* of which *two* copies were ordered!!!* But this is of little consequence: we have never yet been highly indebted to any Government nor is it likely we ever shall be, as we hope to pursue the even tenor of our way, giving to every one his due.—Now to the subject more immediately in hand—as it is evident that our Correspondent censures the appointment of Mr. Booth to the Government Notaryship in preference to Mr. Ebert. He quotes the Minute regulating the promotion of Clerks, but omits a most essential part. It is no where said simply that Clerks shall be promoted according to their length of service, but that *cæteris paribus*—qualification &c. being equal—length of service shall decide. It would be absurd—nay unjust towards the public if offices were thus disposed of. We frankly admit that Mr. Booth has no claim whatever upon Government, but until it is shewn that Mr. Ebert has qualifications approaching those of the only regularly bred Conveyancer in the Island, and a person of considerable ability too,—it cannot be said that Government treated Mr. Ebert unjustly by prefering Mr. Booth to an office, which has become from one of the merest sinecures a situation of considerable importance in consequence of the enormous sales of public property that are now taking place. We know that Mr. Booth refused the situation at first, and, under the circumstances, we think that Government acted prudently in pressing it upon him, and making such arrangements as would secure his services.—We should exceedingly regret to hurt Mr. Ebert's feelings, and his disapointments is to be lamented; but it seems rather unreasonable in him to have expected the appointment. He was never "in the department" as our Correspondent asserts, having been merely clerk to the Queen's Advocate: nor does it appear, that either the late Queen's Advocate who knew him for so many years, nor the present Queen's Advocate considered him sufficiently qualified to recommend him for the situation.—If thus seems that the public benefit has been strictly consulted, without detriment to the claim of either length of service or merit; and being under this conviction we cannot do otherwise than entirely approve of the judicious selection that has been made.

* While the addition made to the Revenue in the shape of Postage by its publication, canot be less than £2 per mensem, an amount which, we are confident, will go on increasing. This is Government Patronage with a vengeance!!!

European Intelligence.

MEMOIRS OF EDWARD COSTELLO, K. S. F., ETC.

THE men were much fatigued and exhausted by the long and harassing march from Bilboa, and that for the attainment of no military object; for at starting, and at Castro, we avoided the enemy, therefore on that head we had nothing to fear; and it was well known that our ultimate destination was to go into winter quarters either at Breviesca or Vittoria.

Breviesca, an ancient town of considerable extent, is situated in an open plain in the province of Castile; it is surrounded by a mud wall, its distance from Vittoria being about forty miles, and twenty from Burgos; it contains a spacious market-place, two churches, one of Gothic, the other of more modern architecture; these were barricaded and loop-holed, ready to be converted into places of defence, if occasion required. Breast-works were also erected across the ends of the streets for a similar object. A monastery, an extensive convent, Sta. de Clara, and a palace belonging to the Duc de Frias, the late Spanish ambassador to the court of France, were taken possession of. From the state of ruin that this palace was in, it was evident that the Duke had not resided there for many years. The palace and the convent were converted into barracks for the soldiers, comfortless and unprepared as they were for their reception, without either beds or bedding. The inhabitants of this town have been much oppressed at different periods by military occupants, particularly by the French during the peninsular war. The old patrone of the house in which I was quartered, gave me a long recital of the exactions he had been subject to during that period, by soldiers of different nations,—this he related while tears rolled down his aged cheeks. Head-quarters were now at Breviesca; but the town not affording accommodation for the whole of the Legion, several regiments were quartered in the adjacent villages.

From what I observed during our line of march, the Spaniards had made but little progress towards improvement since my former sojourn amongst them; indeed, the joint influence of foreign invasion, priest craft, and civil war, appeared to have absorbed their energies; and particularly the recent unfortunate civil strife, had done much to obstruct agriculture, peace, and liberty, in this beautiful and fertile country.

At Breviesca, we commenced a system of regular drilling, but in my opinion useless, that is, the manner in which the Rifles were drilled collectively, instead of being practised in light infantry manœuvres, well knowing from practical experience that these would have been better adapted to the mountain warfare we were about to engage in; not only for the Rifles, but for every regiment of the Legion, than marching round in columns of companies, saluting the General, forming lines, &c. I pointed this out to our Colonel, and requested we might be allowed fifteen or twenty rounds of blank cartridge, to exercise the men a little in sham fighting; to this he acceded, and it proved of great service to us afterwards.

During the time we remained here, not only the drilling, but the provosting system was as usual carried on most rigorously; this, with the long and harassing march from Bilboa, together with damp convouns, laid the foundation of all the sickness and mortality that afterwards befell the unfortunate Legion.

The duty was also very severe, occasioned by the Carlists, who kept hovering about us like vultures, and of course compelled us at all times to be on the alert, and to mount strong guards and picquets at the different barrier gates. I recollect on one occasion, while on duty, rather a humorous incident occurred with a countryman of my own. I was captain of the guard, whose duty it was to act as field-officer; and on my visiting the sentries outside the gates, accompanied by a serjeant and a few file of men, about twelve o'clock of a dark night, Paddy, hearing the step, challenged with "Who is dat?—answer quick, or, be Jesus! if you don't, I'll let the light of day through you." The serjeant, who was a little in advance, answered "Friend!"—"Musha avic! I don't understand ye's, for bad luck to the friend myself met since I've been in this damned country; but who are ye in earnest?" At this time I was near enough to hear the click as he cocked his rifle, and getting rather alarmed, and as I knew the sentries were loaded, I immediately sung out, "Captain of the day!" "Blood an ouns, do you hear him! but if you are what you say, what divarsion brings you here by night?" By this time I got close to him, and Paddy finding his mistake, apologised by saying, "By my sowl, sir, I beg a thousand pardons; I was thinking it was some of the boys making divarsion of me." I afterwards found, from the serjeant of his company, who was on guard, that the men were in the habit of trying to frighten him while on outpost duty; and his only wonder was he had not fired as we came near his post, knowing that it was not relieving time, as he had been but just posted.

About this time, an order came from Madrid, for the whole of the Legion to be paid up to the last day of November, 1835; this was the only settlement that captains of companies had with the paymaster until the dissolution of the Legion.

After remaining in this town about three weeks, the Legion marched for Vittoria, leaving two large hospitals crowded with sick. The morning of our departure was extremely severe,—frost and snow on the ground. Such of the sick as room could not be found for in the hospitals were mounted on donkeys, having no other conveyance, the greater part being supported on each side. As this spectre group moved along, their appearance gave rise to different feelings among the troops: the Englishman remarked on their starved looks—the Scotchman calculated such might be his own fate soon—while an Irishman roared out from the ranks, "Prepare to receive cavalry!" then coolly remarked, with a significant nod, "Be Jesus, boys—there's no danger, they are quietly marching to t'other world."

After passing the romantic pass of Pancorbo, we halted for the night in a mountain village on the left of the main road. My own company was told off to two houses; and as I ever made it a rule to visit the men's quarters after a day's march, I found in one of the houses the father and two of his children lying dead, huddled together on some Indian corn leaves, with an old blanket thrown over them, and the unfortunate mother in another corner of the room weeping most bitterly with an infant in her arms, without fire, or any other thing to comfort her. The whole village was in a most dilapidated state. I apprised our Colonel of the poor woman's miserable situation, and we raised a small sum of money for her. I also ordered the men to my quarters, which was at a priest's; and at my request they rolled the father and his two children in the blanket and conveyed them on an old door to the church for interment: the priest performed the burial rites. It appeared, from the woman's statement, that her husband had been compelled by the Carlists to join their army, and that having deserted, being attached to his children, he had remained secluded, lest he should be discovered, until he died from actual want. The following day we marched to Miranda on the Ebro, where we halted for the night; and the next day, about two o'clock, came in sight of Vittoria.

I cannot describe how I felt on again beholding this place, so celebrated for the glorious victory we gained here four or five and twenty years before. The very hedges became familiar to me: but when I came to the village on the main road, where we on the occation referred to in a former portion of this narrative, had taken the first gun and where I so fortunately escaped death, I could remain no longer with my company, but turning my pony off the road into the fields, I gave vent to my feelings. It may appear weak of a soldier, but I speak the truth. Strange, indeed, are the vicissitudes of a soldiers' life! what a contrast! then a private, in the vigour of manhood, so inured to danger, that death became familiar to me—now a Captain, getting so familiarized with cruelties, that punishment became a play-toy. Has the name of Captain altered my nature? By heavens, not one jot! "Oh! the epaulette may distinguish the officer, but he should at all times respect a poor, but a worthy soldier. In my rough life I have ever found as much real merit under worsted lace, as under gold and silver tassels." At this time, General Reid, together with my Colonel, rode up to ask me some question about this celebrated battle, knowing I had been there, but seeing my discomposed state of mind, they most kindly declined making inquires. Between the sorrow I felt for those brave companions who fell on every side of me, and the inward pride that burnt in my bosom, as being one of those who assisted in that ever-memorable contest I could not compose my fluttering and overwhelming feelings; and while in this agitated state of mind, a man of my own company, named Topp, came to me, and said, "You do not know, sir, how queer I feel at the sight of this town, for here, sir, I was born (pointing to Vittoria); my poor father was dangerously wounded; and while my mother attended him in hospital, I was born." I asked him to what regiment his father belonged; he told me the 45th regiment, slipped him a trifle to drink to his father's memory: he seemed much affected. Poor fellow, he came to keep his father's company, and fatten the Spanish soil with his bones as he died in about a month after our arrival, at Vittoria.

We halted for an hour about three miles from Vittoria, where we were joined by a number of Spanish troops, both infantry and cavalry, that came from that town to meet us and when the chief part of the Legion came up, we marched into the town with the Spanish bands of music playing before us. The inhabitants had placed over the gates, as we entered an illuminated globe, displaying the following lines with variegated lamps—

To the brave and generous English,
Who fight for the liberty of nations.

The windows were crowded with old and young, with beauty and deformity—one sentiment pervaded all, one universal welcome—to thousands a welcome to their last home. It was then getting dark, but banners were flying, bells were ringing, houses were illuminated, and even fireworks were displayed in the Plaza. But, alas, how soon the Spaniards changed their tune. We had not been here (in this sepulchre of the unfortunate Legion) three weeks before they wished us, General and all, to the devil.

I was billeted on an old Colonel, who formerly belonged to the Spanish service—a veteran who fought under the Duke of Wellington. He was then retired on half pay. He was very proficient in the French language, of which I had some knowledge; it therefore made the time pass much more agreeable, as he often entertained me with many amusing anecdotes which occurred to him while under the Duke. He had two sons in the Chapelgorris, of whom I shall hereafter give a short account.

The next morning I was anxious to see the town, which I found much improved. I passed the gates on the great road leading to Pampeluna, where I fell in with the carriage before mentioned; but I found near that spot a convent built, which was now converted into a hospital for sick Spanish soldiers. The town and its suburbs were much improved, which I was told was from the immense quantity of money left by the French on their hurried flight before the English. As the old Colonel afterwards told me, the English on that day were the making of Vittoria, and had greatly enriched the inhabitants. My own regiment was quartered in a convent, and enjoyed more comforts than they had known since their arrival in Spain, as every three men were allowed a straw bed and one blanket. Our drill-ground was some distance from the town. The weather at the time very severe; snow sometimes ankle deep. I have often served the men with new shoes on the morning parade, before going to the drill-ground, and they as often returned with them literally torn to pieces by the stiff mud, and not unfrequently bare footed.

Here the hospitals were soon crammed with sick; but the most cruel part of this was, a man no sooner fell sick, and was conveyed to hospital, than the chief part of his clothing was taken from him, and given to men able to perform their duty; so that, if he happened to recover, he rejoined his regiment almost naked. From this cause he generally got a relapse, returned to hospital, and nothing more was heard of him. To give the reader some slight idea of the number of men who died through want and negligence, I will give the names of Serjeants alone who died, belonging to my own company, (observing that I had the charge of what is termed the staff company). The following are the names:—Serjeant-Major Powley, Colour-Serjeant Smith, Pay-Serjent Madicott, Serjeants Bushel, Watson, and Hornsby, and Armoury-Serjeant Bleaker.

But the most disgusting annoyance which I met with was, each morning, on going to inspect the company in the colonnades of the convent, (as our brigade, the Rifles, the 3rd Westminster Grenadiers, and 6th Scotch, were,) hearing the cries of unfortunate men receiving from one to four dozen lashes, for misdemeanors they had committed the evening before. Indeed, it was imposed upon the Captain of the day to see this punishment inflicted, but the Colonel agreeing with me that the duty might be performed by the subalterns of the day, I afterwards escaped the unpleasant scene.

I recollect one day at the cafe, when in company with a Major, the second in command at the time of a regiment, conversing on the cruelties practsied in the Legion, in matters of punishment by the Provost, he told me that, on the morning previous, in his regiment alone, sixty-three men received from one to four dozen lashes each, by order of his Colonel. This Colonel has been since appointedto a lucrative situation in the Government service. The Major who gave me this information was afterwards appointed Colonel, and his now in London; he formerly held a commission in the British army. But, be it understood—and I think I can state it authentically—that General Evans was not aware of the extent of punishment inflicted on these unfortunate men. My belief is, General Evans was so engrossed by the dignity of his station, and the great honours conferred on him by the Spaniards, that he permitted many evils in detail to pass by him unheeded. I must say, however, that the Legion were not neglected in point of rations, nor was the public report, that they were bordering on starvation, founded on truth; from my own personal knowledge I can say, they were in many instances better rationed than were the British army during the Peninsular wars. The Legion were at all times supplied (where it could possibly be obtained) with a pint of warm chocolate every morning, at a charge of 1½d. per day. They had also other comforts such as soups made from rice, flour, &c., whenever it could be procured by officers commanding companies.

(*To be Continued.*)

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